



**NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER  
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

*c/o Museum of Ontario Archaeology  
1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON N6G 3M6*



April & September 2018

18-04 & 18-05

The next meeting of the London Chapter will be on **Thursday January 9<sup>th</sup>** at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology. The presenter will be **Dana Poulton**. His presentation is entitled “*The Bead Hill Site: A Late Seventeenth Century Village on the Rouge River, Ontario.*” Results of limited test excavations and historic research indicate that the site was occupied from ca. A.D. 1669 to 1687. It is inferred to be the historically documented Seneca village of Ganatsekwyagon.

\*\*\*\*\*

The February 13<sup>th</sup> meeting is Member's Night and our president is desperately seeking speakers to provide short presentations on topics of their choice. Please let Chris Ellis know you are eager for the opportunity to share your research. For other Chapter news, please turn to the last page of this issue.

\*\*\*\*\*

Speaker's Night is held the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of each month (January to April and September to December) at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city. The meeting starts at 7:30 pm. Doors open at 7:00 PM and as usual there will be free juice and cookies!

## Chapter Executive (2019)

### *President*

Chris Ellis  
cjellis@uwo.ca

### *Treasurer-Secretary*

Jim Keron  
jkeron5461@rogers.com

### *Directors*

Nicole Aszalos  
Lafe Meichenheimer  
Shari Prowse

### *Vice-President*

Darcy Fallon  
32 Pleasant Ave., Delaware ON N0L 1E0

### *Editors*

Christopher Ellis (cjellis@uwo.ca)  
Christine Dodd (drpoulton@rogers.com)  
Christopher Watts (c3watts@uwaterloo.ca)

### ANNUAL RATES

Student	\$15.00
Individual	\$18.00
Institutional	\$21.00
Subscriber	\$20.00

## **SOME SITES AND ARTIFACTS I HAVE KNOWN: THE FERGUSON (AfHk-1) EARLY PALEO SITE**

Chris Ellis and D. Brian Deller

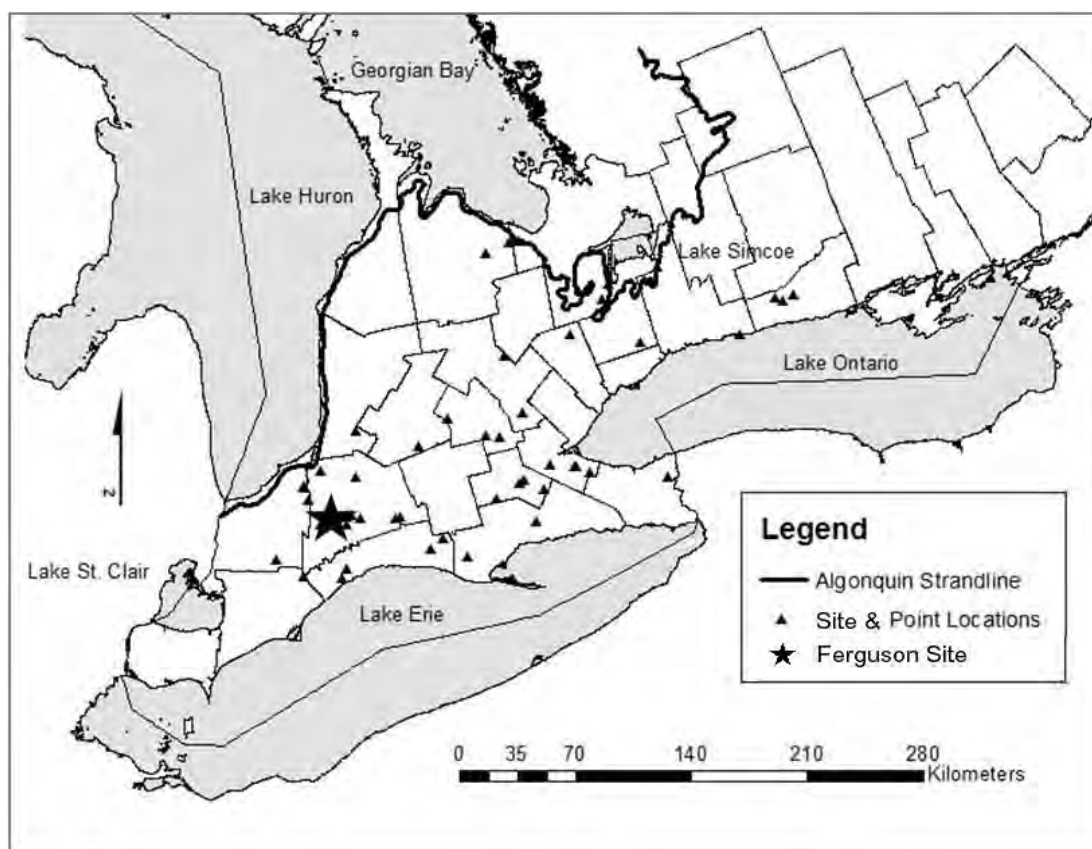
This report represents the seventh in a series, instigated in 1997. This series is designed to put into the more easily accessible published record, data on small, incompletely investigated, but nonetheless informative, sites that Ellis has had a hand in investigating. *Kewa* is ideal venue to feature such reports as the senior author has opined on several occasions in a desperate attempt to get more article submissions! The site reported here, Ferguson, was one of two fluted point sites test excavated on weekends in the summer of 1979 as part of Deller's larger Paleo site survey project of that time (Deller 1980). Ellis served as field director and the volunteer crew was composed of several public school students recruited by Deller. Aside from a brief summary in Deller's (1980) PhD thesis, the site work was only reported in detail in an unpublished licence report of that time (Ellis and Deller 1980). Investigations at the other Paleo site, Weed (AhHl-1), has been reported in an earlier *Kewa* entry (Deller and Ellis 2010). As we stated in the Weed site article, our ultimate goal was to publish reports on every Paleo site: "we have excavated, even if only through a few test pits" (Deller and Ellis 2010:1). With this report, we will have published or submitted for publication reports on all those sites (as well as a few others that were just surface collected).

The Ferguson site is located in a cultivated field in Metcalfe Township, Middlesex County, just west of Strathroy, Ontario (Figure 1). The site is flanked on its west side by a small ravine, which slopes down steeply and joins the Sydenham River some 75 m away. The site consists of three areas. The north end is a slight north to south trending knoll. A fluted point, a Paleo biface and a possible Paleo fluted preform were recovered from the surface on the top of the knoll while serrated points resembling Early Archaic forms were found on the east side of the knoll. A second area is a shallow depression on the south side of the knoll which runs roughly northwest to southeast. A Hi-Lo point (Fitting 1963) and a small, spurred, end scraper, which would not be out of place in a Hi-Lo assemblage (see Ellis 2004; Ellis and Deller 1982), were found in this area. The final area borders the depression on the south and consists of a large east to west trending ridge. A possible channel flake from point fluting, as well as later dating materials, have been recovered from this ridge.

### **Fieldwork**

Test-pitting was carried out over four days: July 28 and 29 and August 11 and 12, of 1979. The units were placed in the centre of the top of the northern knoll where the fluted point had been found by a local resident, a location that just happened to have a bare spot devoid of crops. A north south base-line was established an angle of 2° west of magnetic north at the time and was subsequently designated 102E. A series of one metre squares were then triangulated in on the west side of this base-line. The southwest corner of the four one metre units (e.g., a two meter unit) that

encompassed the area where the fluted point was said to have been found was arbitrarily designated 100N/100E (Figure 2).



**Figure 1:** Location of Ferguson site in Southwestern Ontario in relation to Pro-Glacial Lake Algonquin Strandline and Other Sites/Findspots of Larger, More Parallel-sided, Fluted Points.

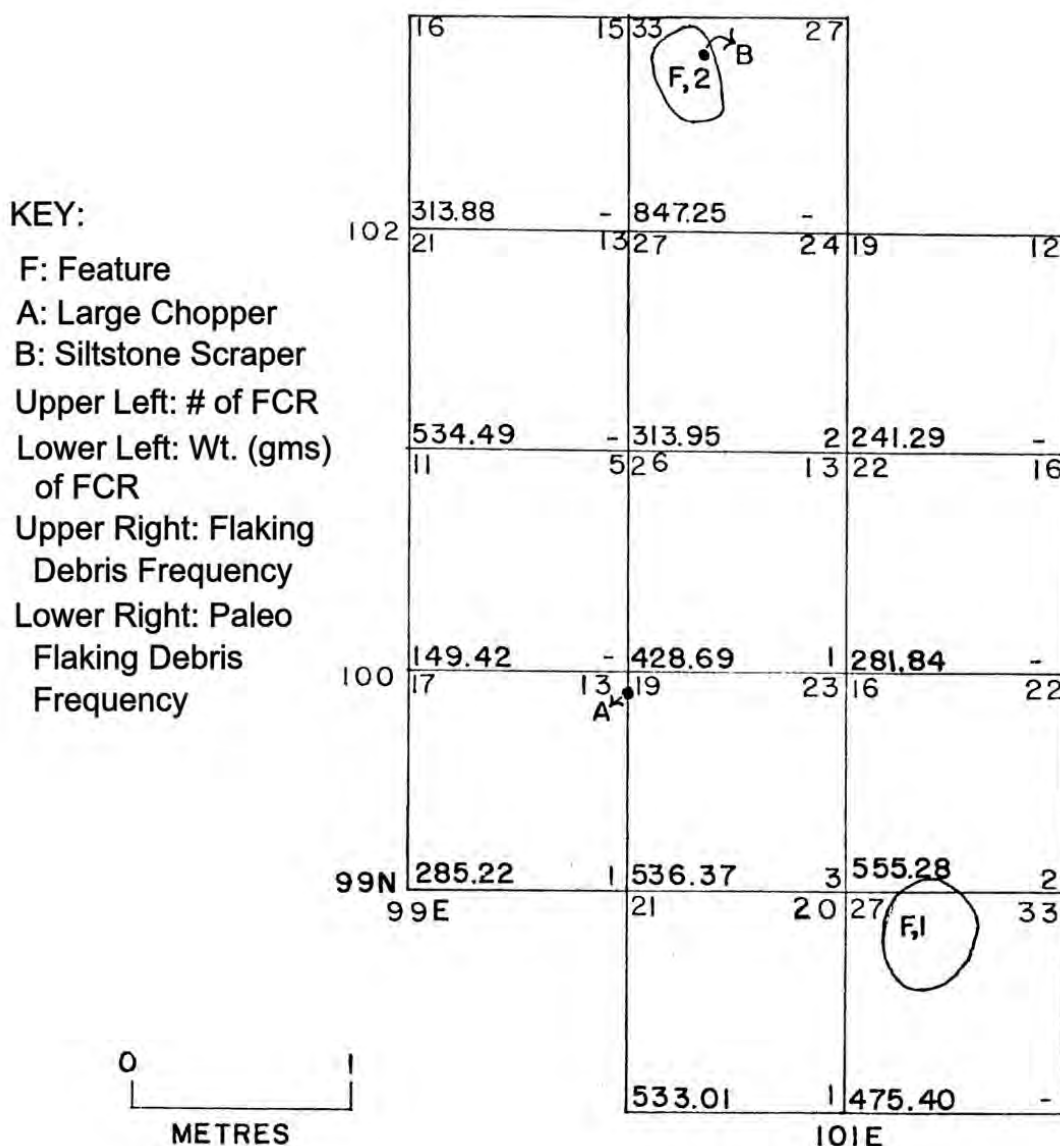
In all, 13 adjacent one metre units were excavated, with the 16 to 20 cm thick plowzone removed with square-nosed shovels and passed through ¼" mesh (Figure 2). If no features were visible at interface, at least 10 cm was excavated into the subsoil in two 5 cm levels, the sediment from which was also passed through ¼" and screened. The subsoil excavations were continued until a level with no cultural materials was found. Any items recovered were bagged together by one metre unit or plowzone versus subsoil level but any tools found in place were piece-plotted.

## Cultural Materials

### Paleo Artifacts

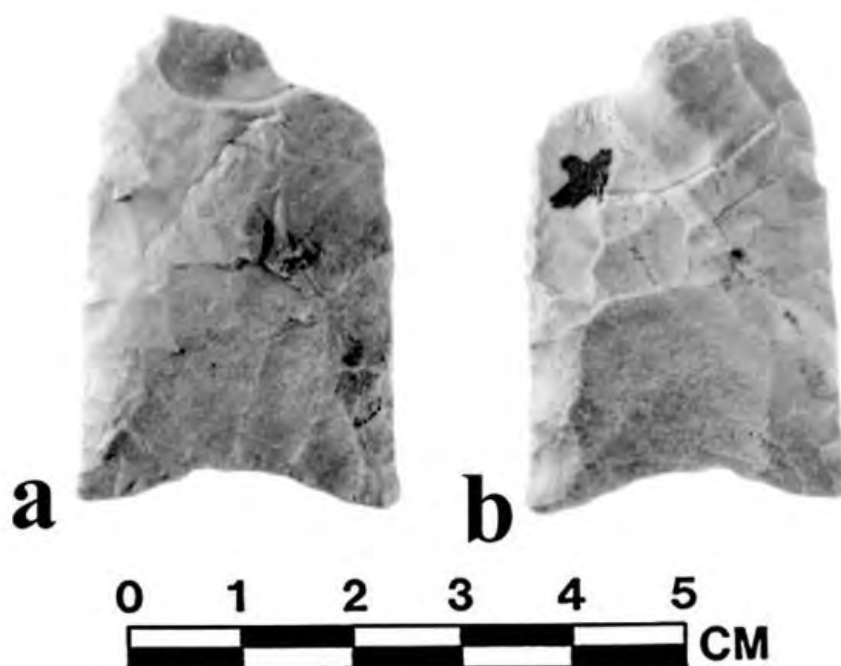
*Fluted Point:* One single fluted point was recovered from the surface of the site (Figure 3). The point sides slightly contract from the base towards mid-point and there is a slight ear flaring or fishtail. It measures 42.5 by 28.5 by 6 mm and is made of Collingwood (Fossil Hill formation) chert, which is largely diagnostic of fluted point sites in southwesternmost Ontario (e.g., Ellis 2017:3; Ellis and Deller 2011). A complex set of impact scars from apparent projectile use are

visible at the tip. The base is quite shallow (2.5 mm) with thin and pointed ears. As is usual for these points, the basal lateral edges have been ground as has the base itself. The heavy grinding extends for 24.5 mm up one side edge and 22 mm on the other.



**Figure 2:** Excavation Units, Feature Locations and Artifact Finds, Ferguson Site.

In transverse cross-section the point is lenticular in unfluted areas and in longitudinal section is actually slightly curved, which is a bit unusual and suggests manufacture on a thinner flake, a generally rare but not unknown procedure (see Deller and Ellis 2011:71; Ellis and Deller 1980; Eren et al. 2018:99; Shott 1993:95). The incurved, possibly first fluted face, has one short (16 mm) and broad (16.5 mm) flute removal. After that flute removal several flakes were removed over the base of the flute to steepen the concavity edge. The other face has two flute removals. Examination of the first flute scar where it is not obscured by subsequent basal thinning suggests a slightly expanding removal of about 18.5 mm long and 12 mm wide. Because the flute expanded there was



◀ **Figure 3:** Fluted Point on Collingwood/ Fossil Hill Chert, Ferguson Site.

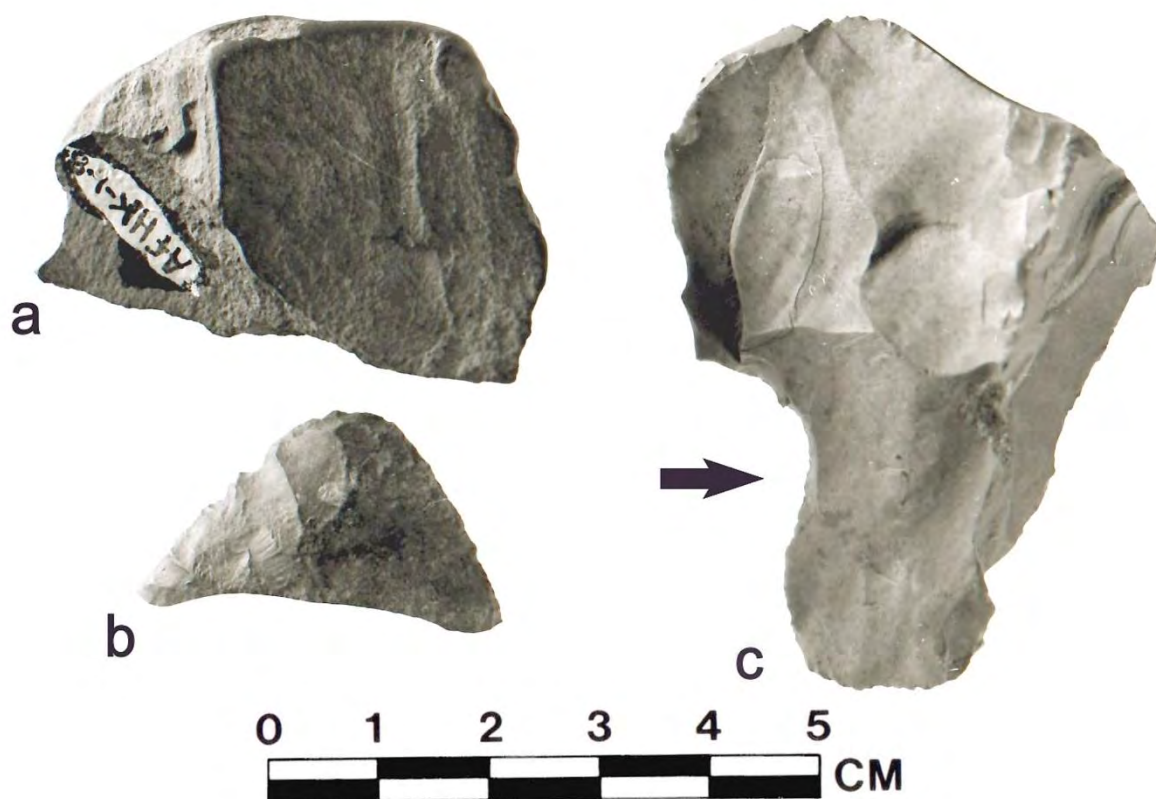
a wider thinned area near the base. On the left edge of this flute three shorter flakes (<11mm and <1.5 mm wide) were removed to widen the thinned surface and on the right edge a second shallow flute of 6 mm wide was removed overlapping the first and which added 2 mm to the width of the fluted surface or 14 mm overall.

Although it is difficult to characterize individual points as to type, the relatively short and multiple fluting, shallow basal concavity, slight fishtail and slightly contracting sides suggest the site dates early in the use of fluted points in Ontario. It is most comparable to the more “Clovis-like” points found at sites like Rogers, which are probably the earliest of such sites in the region, rather than the slightly later dating Gainey style points (Deller et al. 2018; Ellis 2019; Ellis and Lothrop 2019).

*Other Formed Artifacts:* Three other definite or possible formed Paleo artifacts were recovered, two from the surface and one from ploughzone excavations in square 100N/99E. The two surface finds are bifacial. One is a 33 by 31 by 6.5 mm bifacially and bipolarly battered piece on Collingwood chert that is classified here as a *pièce esquillée*. The large size and raw material suggest a Paleo association. Such items are reported from a number of fluted point sites and on sites east of the Great Lakes are quite common (e.g., MacDonald 1968). However, they are rarer on most southern Ontario sites and when they do occur tend to be more often found on sites in the “interior” away from the shores of glacial lakes and usually, as at Ferguson, on the apparently earlier dating sites (Deller et al. 2018:90-91; Ellis 2017:12-13). We believe these items were battered in use and were used largely as wedges rather than as bipolar cores as some have argued (e.g., Ellis and Poulton 2014:90-91). Two other bifacially battered artifacts, were recovered from the site (see below) but their small size and the raw materials used do not suggest a Paleo association.

A second biface is a 29.5 mm wide and 17 mm thick base on an unknown material. The base was detached by a flake removal from the base, which plunged through and broke the artifact: a classic

*oultre-passé*/plunging removal. The possibility was considered that this represents an unsuccessful flute removal. However, the lack of any extensive preparation for fluting, as well as the thick cross-section and presence of cortex along one edge (partially detached by the end removal “blow”) that would have seriously impaired a flute removal, make this association very unlikely. It is much more probable that this is simply an attempt to end thin a very early stage biface. This technique can be found almost any industry producing larger bifaces extending back to the Acheulean (e.g., Newcomer 1971), and certainly into later times in Ontario itself, so it is not a very useful indicator of a Paleo affiliation for the artifact.



**Figure 4:** Artifacts from 1979 Excavations Ferguson Site. A: Working end of siltstone scraper recovered from Feature #2; B: Tip of well-made unifacial tool of possible Paleo age on Onondaga chert; C: Concave scraper/large notch on Kettle Point chert -- arrow shows notch location.

The final artifact is the tip/distal end fragment (29.5 mm wide by 6.5 mm thick) on a high grade variety of Onondaga chert. It is a very well-made unifacial tool, probably a double convex side scraper with a convergent, slightly rounded end, on a high grade variety of Onondaga chert (Figure 4b). The well-executed flaking suggests a possible Paleo association and side scrapers per se, tend to be much more common on these early sites than on sites left by their more recent descendants.

*Flaking Debris:* Overall, 246 pieces of flaking debris were recovered in the excavations. However, only ten flakes on Collingwood chert can be suggested to be associated with Paleo use of the site. Six are small (under 15 x 15 x 2 mm) bifacial reduction flakes with the typical acute angled, faceted, dulled platforms. The remaining four flakes resemble the bifacial reduction flakes but they lack platforms precluding a positive association with reducing those tools. The distribution of the flakes by square is shown on Figure 2 and on Table 1.

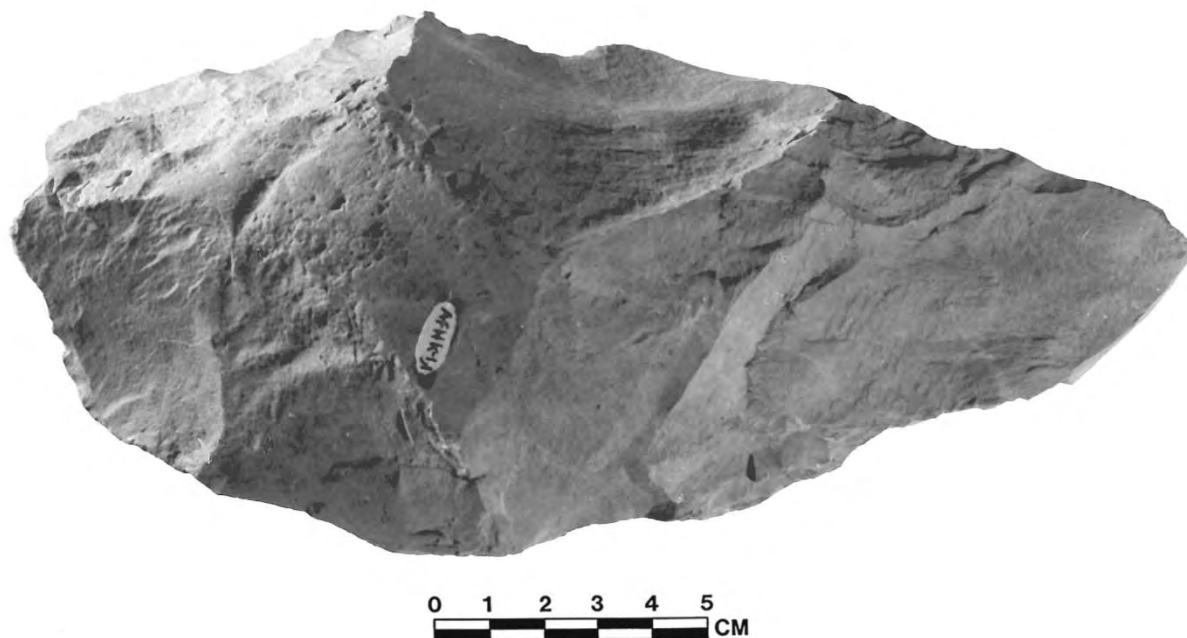
**Table 1:** Distribution of Collingwood Chert Debris.

Square	Depth	# of Flakes
98N/100E	Plowzone	1
99N/99E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm.	1
99N/100E	Plowzone	3
99N/101E	Plowzone	2
100N/100E	Plowzone	1
101N/100E	Plowzone	1
101N/100E	Subsoil, 9 cm	1
Total:		10

### **Other Artifacts**

*Formed Artifacts:* Several formed artifacts were recovered in the excavations that are believed to relate to later pre-contact use of the site. A notable find was a large (219 by 100.5 by 64 mm) biface (Figure 5) possibly made on a siltstone cobble (William Fox: personal communication, 1979). It was recovered right at the ploughzone-subsoil interface in the northwest corner of square 99N/100E at the 100E line. The edge has been bifacially flaked around ca.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the perimeter. It is possible that this item represents a preform from the initial shaping/roughing out of a cobble intended to be finished into a groundstone tool such as a hafted adze or axe. The centre of the item is quite thick and perhaps it could not be thinned enough to serve such a purpose without making it too narrow. However, examination of the debris did not reveal any flakes that could be fit onto the artifact's flake scars or were of a sufficient size to have been detached and create the large scars on its surface. Therefore, it is possible the artifact served as is as a large chopper or hand-axe.

A second siltstone artifact, recovered from square 102N/100E in the edge of Feature #2 (see below), is the snapped distal working edge of a scraping tool (Figure 4a). The working edge has been bifacially flaked to thin and shape the edge and then, it was heavily used as indicated by an extreme rounding and polishing of the edge that extends back from the edge apex for 14 mm on the ridges between flake scars. The artifact measures 28 mm long (incomplete) by 42 mm wide by 12 mm thick.



**Figure 5:** Large Siltstone Chopper, Ferguson Site.

The remaining artifacts are all on cherts. Three are small biface fragments. The first consists of a small, squarish tip, possibly from a preform, on Onondaga chert recovered from a subsoil root disturbance in 101N/101E. The remaining two biface fragments were recovered from the ploughzone in 99N/99E and 98N/100E. Both are on Kettle Point chert and it is possible that they are parts of the same artifact. One fragment is an edge while the other represents the corner of probably a biface preform.

Two other chert items are ploughzone finds of bifacially battered artifacts that could be wedges or bipolar cores. They are relatively small and most typical in that regard of later Archaic or Woodland sites we have examined. One item, from 100N/99E, is on Kettle Point chert and measures 15 by 15 by 5.5 mm. The second, on an unknown material, came from 102N/99E and measures 22.5 by 20 by 7 mm. Both items approximate the “opposing ridge core form” of Binford and Quimby (1972:360).

The final chert tool is made on a large (54 by 40 by 19 mm) flake of Kettle Point chert and was recovered from the ploughzone of 99N/101E. A concavity, which perhaps served as a spokeshave, has been chipped into one margin (Figure 4c).

*Flaking Debris:* Some 236 pieces of non-Collingwood flaking debris were recovered in the excavations. The sample was divided into chert and non-chert debris in order to see if the latter materials could have been derived from the large siltstone biface described above. However, none of the non-chert could be associated with reduction of that artifact. While examining the chert



debris, 10 large, generally thin, expanding, Onondaga chert, biface reduction flakes that were quite homogeneous were noted. It was thought these might be related to reduction of the same biface so attempts were made to fit them together. Two did indeed fit together and both of these came from 99N/100E on the subsoil (Figure 6). The distal-distal matchup of these two flakes indicate they came from a biface of some 50 mm in width.



◀ **Figure 6:** Two Refitted Biface Thinning Flakes on Onondaga Chert. The flakes refit at their distal ends indicating they were removed from opposing sides/edges of the biface.

The distribution of the 10 Onondaga chert biface thinning flakes is given on Table 2. The distribution of the non-Collingwood chert debris is provided on Figure 3 and Table 2. Notable here is that the largest frequency of debitage per square is found in units 102N/100E and 98N/101E, the only two squares with cultural features.

**Table 2:** Distribution of Onondaga Biface Thinning Flakes.

Square	Depth	# of Flakes
98N/101E	Plowzone	3
98N/101E	Subsoil, 15 cm	1
98N/101E	Feature #1	1
99N/100E	Subsoil, 20-23 cm	4
100N/99E	Plowzone	1
Total:		10

*Fire-Cracked Rock:* A total of 288 pieces of fire-cracked rock (FCR), weighing in total 6,164.62 gm, were recovered. All, excepting three pieces from 102N/99E in the subsoil, came from the ploughzone. The distribution of FCR by frequency and weight per square is shown on Figure 2. The square with the highest frequency was 102N/100E, which contained Feature #2. The square with the largest amount by weight was 99N/101E, the unit bordering on and encompassing a small segment of Feature #1. The square with the second largest by frequency was 98N/101E, the unit containing most of Feature #1.

**Table 3:** Distribution of Flaking Debris, Ferguson Site.

Square	Depth	Chert	Non-Chert	Total
98N/100E	Plowzone	16	3	19
98N/100E	Subsoil, 0-21 cm	1	-	1
98N/101E	Plowzone	26	1	27
98N/101E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	2	-	2
98N/101E	Subsoil, 15 cm	1	-	1
98N/101E	Feature #1	3	-	3
99N/99E	Plowzone	11	1	12
99N/99E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	1	-	1
99N/100E	Plowzone	14	3	17
99N/100E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	2	-	2
99N/100E	Subsoil, 20-23 cm	4	-	4
99N/101E	Plowzone	17	2	19
99N/101E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	1	-	1
99N/101E	Subsoil, 10-20 cm	2	-	2
100N/99E	Plowzone	5	-	5
100N/100E	Plowzone	13	-	13
100N/101E	Plowzone	16	-	16
101N/99E	Plowzone	10	2	12
101N/99E	Subsoil, 10-20 cm	1	-	1
101N/100E	Plowzone	16	5	21
101N/100E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	1	-	1
101N/100E	Subsoil, 10-20 cm	2	-	2
101N/101E	Plowzone	7	3	10
101N/101E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	2	-	2
102N/99E	Plowzone	11	-	11
102N/99E	Subsoil, 0-10 cm	2	-	2
102N/99E	Subsoil, 10-20 cm	2	-	2
102N/100E	Plowzone	25	1	26
102N/100E	Subsoil, 10-20 cm	1	-	1
Total:		215	21	236

*Faunal Material:* Only three pieces of faunal material were recovered, all from the plowzone, and given their condition, most likely of much more recent origin than the Paleo component. One fragment was found in each of these squares (100N/101E, 101N/100E and 101N/101E). All three were too small for specific identification but one long bone fragment may be from deer.

### **Features**

A number of subsoil features were encountered in the limited area excavated, especially towards the northern end of the area. Most of these proved to be rodent burrows or root disturbances and such natural activities probably or definitively account for most of the subsoil cultural material. However, two definitive cultural features were encountered.



**Figure 7:** Profile View of Feature #1.

Feature #1 (Figures 2 and 7) was exposed at the ploughzone-subsoil interface in the north end of square 98N/101E and in the south end of the adjacent square to the north. The feature was roughly circular, with a diameter of 50 cm. It was a shallow, 6 cm deep, basin in profile with a dark brown sand fill. A deep plough furrow partially obliterated part of the plan view at interface. Three flakes of Onondaga chert, including one of the large bifacial retouch flakes noted earlier and two thin pieces lacking platforms, were included in the fill. It is possible other cultural materials are present as after profile sectioning the remaining eastern portion was bagged for possible future analyses and its contents have not been examined.

Feature #2 (Figures 2 and 8) was located near the northwest corner of square 102N/100E. It was roughly oblong in plan and measured 30 cm east to west by 40 cm north to south. It was a deep (20 cm) conical basin in profile and like Feature #1 had a dark brown sand fill. As noted above, the siltstone scraper was recovered from the edge of this feature. As with Feature #1, half the feature, the north half in this case, was taken as a soil sample and it has not yet been processed.

As indicated in earlier discussions, both features corresponded to the densest concentrations of FCR and non-Collingwood chert flaking debris at the site suggesting much of the material recovered were associated with the feature activities. The siltstone scraper in Feature #2 is much more suggestive of a non-Paleo affiliation for that feature as well as the, albeit negative, evidence that none of the Collingwood flakes are near that feature's location. In addition, the dense concentrations of FCR suggest a non-Paleo association for both features as such material is rare to



non-existent on those earlier sites across North America (Ellis 2014:5762; Thoms 2003:89, 2009:577-578).



**Figure 8:** Plan (Upper) and Profile (Lower) Views of Feature #2. Note siltstone scraper bit *in situ* in edge of feature.

## Summary

The four days of test-pitting at Ferguson did not result in the recovery of any definitive Paleo tools or other artifacts – only one scraper fragment and 10 flakes probably relate to that early occupation. This result is a common problem on these small sites that dominate the early archaeological record and of course, makes them very easy to miss in surface surveys and derivatively, in CRM work. Although a small sample, the fact the definitive Paleo debris consisted solely of small retouch flakes is not surprising. This is the case at most Paleo sites located away from the raw material source employed and is related to the longer distance transport of lithic materials as late stage preforms and finished tools which are much more portable than transporting dressed cores or undressed “chunks” of material (e.g., Deller and Ellis 1992). While only two definitive Paleo tools were recovered, a fluted point and a *pièce esquillée*, they provide additional evidence consistent with a growing body of evidence from many other Ontario fluted point related sites that: 1) larger parallel-sided points representing the earliest components are more likely to be found on “interior” sites away from glacial lake shores like Algonquin/Ardrea (Figure 2; e.g., Ellis and Poulton 2014; Hanson 2010; Hanson and Ellis 2012) than later forms such as Barnes type points; and 2) that, for reasons unknown, *pièce esquillées* are also more commonly encountered on the interior and earlier sites (Ellis and Poulton 2014). One can never have enough evidence to support such inferences.

*Acknowledgements:* The test excavations at the Ferguson site was supported by a small grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation to Brian Deller and were part of a broader site survey project to locate Paleo sites in southwestern Ontario carried out in 1978-1979 with guidance from the late Dr. William B. Roosa. The Ferguson site was brought to our attention by Leroy Weed. We thank Leroy and those who participated in the excavations including Tim Grey, Joe Hardy, Scott Oliver and Rodney Passenier. We also thank Ed Eastaugh, Carolina Delgado and Caitlin Hanson for assistance in producing some of the figures.

## References Cited

- Binford, L.R. and G.I. Quimby  
1972 Indian Sites and Chipped Stone Materials in the Northern Lake Michigan Area. In *An Archaeological Perspective*, by L.R. Binford, pp. 346-372. Academic Press, New York.
- Deller, D. B.  
1980 An Archaeological Survey in the Counties of Lambton and Middlesex Including Test Excavations at Two Paleo-Indian Sites. Ontario Archaeological Licence Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Heritage Branch, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1988 *The Paleo-Indian Occupation of Southwestern Ontario: Distribution, Technology and Social Organization*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Dept. of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.
- Deller, D. B. and C. J. Ellis  
1992 *Thedford II: A Paleo-Indian Site in the Ausable River Watershed of Southwestern Ontario*. Memoirs Series, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, No. 24, Ann Arbor.

- 2010 Some Sites and Artifacts I Have Known: The Weed (AfHl-1) Early Paleo-Indian Site. *Kewa* 10(1-2):1-13.
- 2011 *The Crowfield Site (AfHj-31): A Unique Paleoindian Fluted Point Site in Southwestern Ontario*. Memoirs Series, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan No. 49. Ann Arbor.
- Deller, D. B., C.J. Ellis and M. Franklin
- 2018 The Rogers Site: An Early Paleoindian Site in the Niagara Peninsula Region of Ontario. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 46:103-134.
- Ellis, C.J.
- 2004 Hi-Lo: An Early Lithic Complex in the Great Lakes Area. In *The Late Palaeoindian Great Lakes: Geoarchaeological and Archaeological Investigations of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Environments*, edited by Lawrence J. Jackson and Andrew Hinshelwood, pp. 57-83. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper No. 165. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau, Quebec.
- 2014 Paleoindians. In *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*, edited by Claire Smith, pp. 5760-5767. Springer-Verlag, Berlin & Heidelberg.
- 2017 Ontario Paleo Research 25+ Years Later. *Kewa* 17(1-4):2-28.
- 2019 On the Reality of Gainey Points. *PaleoAmerica* 5:211-217.
- Ellis, C.J. and D.B. Deller
- 1980 Test Excavations on Two Small Fluted Point Sites in Ontario. 68 pages. In Deller (1980), Ontario Archaeological Licence Report on file, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Heritage Branch, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1982 Hi-Lo Materials from Southwestern Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 38:3-22.
- Ellis, C.J. and J. C. Lothrop
- 2019 Early Fluted-biface Variation in Glaciated Northeastern North America. *PaleoAmerica* 5:121-131.
- Ellis, C.J. and D.R. Poulton
- 2014 The Gosling Site (AiHb-189), a Small Parkhill Phase Paleoindian Site in Guelph, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 94: 81-111.
- Eren, M.I., B.G. Redmond, G.L. Miller, B. Buchanan, M.T. Boulanger, B.M. Morgan and M.J. O'Brien
- 2018 Paleo Crossing (33ME274): A Clovis Site in Northeastern Ohio. In *In the Eastern Fluted Point Tradition, Volume II*, edited by Joseph A. M. Gingerich, pp. 187-210. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake.
- Fitting, J.E.
- 1963 The Hi-Lo Site: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in Michigan. *Wisconsin Archaeologist* 44(2):87-96.
- Hanson, C.
- 2010 *The Early Paleo-Indian Occupation of Southern Ontario: Temporal and Spatial Trends*. Unpublished MA thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
- Hanson, C. and C.J. Ellis
- 2012 An Updated Fluted Point Survey for Southern Ontario. *Kewa* 12(1-2):8-11.
- MacDonald, G. F.
- 1968 *Debert: A Palaeo-Indian Site in Central Nova Scotia*. National Museums of Canada, Anthropology Papers No. 16.
- Newcomer, M.
- 1971 Some Quantitative Experiments in Handaxe Manufacture. *World Archaeology* 3:85-94.
- Shott, Michael J.
- 1993 *The Leavitt Site: A Parkhill Phase Paleoindian Occupation in Central Michigan*. Memoirs Series, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan No. 25. Ann Arbor.

Thoms, A.V.

2003 Cook Stone Technology in North America: Evolutionary Changes in Domestic Fire Structures during the Holocene. In *Le Feu Domestique et ses Structures au Néolithique et aux Âges des Métaux*, edited by M-C. Frère-Sautot, pp. 87-101. Éditions Monique Mergoïl, Montagnac, France.

2009 Rocks of Ages: Propagation of Hot-Rock Cookery in Western North America. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36:573–591.

## *Chapter News*

It is actually the end of the r 2019 year for this “2018” *Kewa* and time once again for yearly changes at the top (e.g. the London Chapter executive). As hinted in the last *Kewa* some of your chapter executive stalwarts such as current President Chris Ellis would like to take a break and are expected to resign. Chris would continue to edit *Kewa* (and *Ontario Archaeology*) and line up speakers for meetings but it would be really nice if someone on the current executive would like to take over Presidential duties. For that matter, it would be nice if some new chapter members would be willing to stand for any position on the executive. We have had Matt Beaudoin step forward to help with *Kewa* editing (*insert much applause here*) but we really do need assistance from others. So if you have the slightest inclination to help out, please contact Chris Ellis, Jim Keron or any other member of the executive listed on the front page indicating your interest.

On other fronts, we have been updating our website and hope in the near future to have the old point type series up and running again – people do use that resource and we hear from them when it cannot be accessed; so we know it is well used! As part of this updating we will begin trying to make past *Kewa* issues gradually available online starting with the oldest issues. *Kewa* is becoming less read and cited as people these days only seem to read things online...if so, they miss a very useful resource for Ontario archaeology and beyond. Besides, the OAS is one of the few bodies that allows the general public to connect with frontline archaeological concerns and the results of more academic pursuits and if it is not available to the general public on line it is not efficiently fulfilling that promise. Of course, we can only make *Kewa* work if people submit papers and stress as has been stated several times *that we need articles for Kewa.*

On a final note, we also need speakers or suggestions for speakers for our monthly meetings...so far for **February 13<sup>th</sup> Members Night** we have had one person agree to talk! Surely there are three or four others who could do a short 10-15 minute presentation on some aspect of their current or older unreported research? And we do need speakers for the March 12<sup>th</sup> and April 9<sup>th</sup> meetings. So please contact Chris Ellis *asap* if you can give a presentation for any of those meetings or if you know of someone we can formally invite to present at a meeting.